



## AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE NOBLEST, AS IT IS THE MOST NATURAL PURSUIT OF MAN."

VOLUME II. &gt;

JACKSON, MARCH 15, 1844.

&lt; NUMBER 3.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,  
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,

(on the first and fifteenth of each month,) by

D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

## TERMS,

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JACKSON, MARCH 15, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Wool Growing in Michigan.

MR. EDITOR:—We Yankees have the name of being always engaged in devising some new project—in planning, experimenting, &c.—and it is indeed true of us, we are unwilling to abide by "the good old customs of our fathers" in every respect. We find that nearly all of our farmers are engaged in producing Wheat, and depend almost entirely upon this article, simply because it is the only article of produce which will always find a market. Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, &c., are such as they can not depend upon in bringing them the cash requisite. In producing Wheat, it requires a great deal of time, trouble, and expense, and when brought into market, we receive barely sufficient to compensate for our pains.

From an increase of the production in the States, and a want of increase in demand, we learn that we are growing worse off every year. Now what is to be done? The Whig says it is because we have no protective tariff: The Democrat says it is because we want free trade: The Abolitionist says it is because we subserve to the aristocracy of Slaveholders. Which of the three is right I will not pretend to say, but one thing is certain, tariff or no tariff, slavery or no slavery, we can not all live by raising Wheat, and some, at least, must resort to something else, and act out the Yankee in entering upon something new. The article of Wool can be produced easier, with less expense, and will find a ready market. Our State is peculiarly and admirably adapted to growing Wool, and my idea is that if our farmers would give, at least a part of their attention to this branch of industry, they would find it greatly to their advantage. Let them secure good woolled sheep, take needful care to commence right, and they will find that their pockets, in a few years,

will show that it is more profitable to raise wool at three shillings per pound, than wheat at four shillings per bushel—and their backs will tell them it is easier earned.

MR. THOMAS, of this County, who has been farming on an extensive scale, is now making preparations for growing wool instead of wheat. He has a farm of 2 or 3 hundred acres of opening land, and will be able to keep about 2,000 sheep. He has been to trouble and expense, not a little, in getting good woolled sheep, and has been obliged to pay for some as high as 10 dollars per head. He will, in a few months, be able to give us a statistical account of expenditures, increase, profit, &c.

D. L.

Oakland County, March 2, 1844.

REMARKS.—The subject of the foregoing communication is worthy the attention of the generality of Michigan farmers. Wool growing is undoubtedly one of the most, if not the most, profitable branches of husbandry in which our farmers can engage, and we trust it will soon receive a great share of their attention. We shall refer to this subject in a future number.—Ep.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Breaking Steers.—Time and Way.

BY A. LATIMER.

MR. EDITOR:—My views about breaking steers are very different from those of some people. I will offer them to brother farmers.

1. Many farmers say, "yoke your steers when you come to dragging, next summer;" but from long experience, I would advise you to yoke them now, and get them accustomed to the yoke this spring—while they are not so turbulent, and while they are more easily to be handled.

2. Steers should be yoked in a close pen or stable, and kept there for two or three hours, if their situation is such that they cannot hurt themselves. After getting so they will walk around a little, let them out into the barn-yard, but be careful that other cattle do not hook them. And after they will go, and walk around the yard, the best way I ever found is to learn them to lead: by putting a rope on the near steer's horns, and leading him a few times, you can generally succeed in learning them to go where you desire, by practising with them pleasantly—but learn them to go gently, and keep the path before hitching to any load, and then hitch to light draughts, so as not to discourage them. On the start, it is well to put them with your team, when you are going without a load—and thus practice, at this season, which is not so busy as July, August, or September.

If you think proper to insert the above, you shall hear again from Yours, A. L.  
Jackson Co. Farm, March 13, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Things I like not, and do like.

BY D. M. BAGLEY.

I like not to see a horse appear as though he had been fed on stolen barrels, the hoops of which may be counted on his sides, as far as you can see the horse.

I like not to see cattle so poor in the spring, that two crows will cast lots to see which shall have the whole herd to make a scanty meal.

I like not to see swine which appear to have been fed on cobs instead of corn. It seems to say that their owner is "penny-wise, and pound foolish."

I like not to see sheep appear like "death on a pale horse"—their fleeces fallen off—and the sheep about to give up the ghost, for want of a little care. It shows that the owner is expecting two fleeces a year from his flock.

I like not to see fences broken down, and wheat and other crops exposed to the inroads of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. This mode of pasturing costs more than it comes to.

I like not to see a garden overgrown with noxious weeds. It seems as if the proprietor calculated to live on the spontaneous productions of nature.

I do not like to see stumps, logs, brush, stone, and other nuisances deposited in the highway, and underbrush covering three-fourths of the road, to the great obstruction of the travelling public. It shows that the proprietor of the adjacent land is a selfish man, and has little, if any public spirit.

I do like to see the reverse of all those things. Well-fed, thriving animals, are far more profitable than others. Besides, the owner has obeyed the passage of scripture which says; "the merciful man is merciful to his beast."

I like to see farmers have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place. It saves much time otherwise spent in looking for them when wanted, and not a little vexation of spirit.

I like to see all his utensils in good repair, and secure from the weather.

I like to see a thrifty orchard, containing a choice variety of fruit trees. It evinces an enterprising spirit, willing to perform some extra labor during the present time, conscious of realizing a rich reward in the future.

I like to see well built, well finished barns, before splendid houses are built. It shows that the farmer means to reap the benefit of what he raises, and that he has taken the true course to accomplish it.

Finally, I like to see every branch of business performed in a proper manner, and at the appropriate time.

Jackson, March 15, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Fruit Trees.—Transplanting, &amp;c.

BY AGRICOLA.

MANY years have gone by since the interior of Michigan became settled, but, as yet, comparatively few farmers have orchards of fruit trees.—True, there are some very thrifty orchards, and some which do much credit to the proprietors. The scarcity and high price of fruit has, I think, excited many of our enterprising farmers to supply the deficiency, by commencing orchards and seeking the best varieties of fruit. This is right, for it costs no more to rear a valuable tree, than one, the production of which we can not enjoy with any degree of pleasure. I have been much gratified in noticing many, this season, contracting for various choice varieties of trees to transplant the present spring.

One objection, (although an erroneous one,) I wish here to notice—that so long a time must elapse before any good can be realized from an orchard now commenced. I would say that not such a great length of time is required as many anticipate. It is true, and *too true*, that some orchards require many years to arrive at bearing: others, again, but a few years. Now, why all this difference? Let me tell you.

Select the piece of ground which you wish for an orchard—bring it into a high state of cultivation—and when you are ready to set out your trees, be sure you have ample time for it, so that what you do can be well done. Then dig the holes in which you design to set your trees, about one foot deep, and about five feet in diameter—(you may think this is a large hole to set one little tree, but it is right,)—then fill the hole with the soil, (not the sub-soil which you remove,) and set your trees in the most careful manner—and be sure to have all the roots lay perfectly natural, and the soil well sifted and compressed around the roots—placing the sub-soil which you have removed on the top of the ground, but not near the tree. By following this process, and cultivating the land afterwards, without disturbing the trees, it will be but a short time before you will have a thrifty orchard—producing an abundance of fruit, with the care requisite to keep the trees in proper order.

Much has been said about the time of transplanting fruit trees. Some have advocated that the fall is the best time; others, on the contrary, have advocated the spring. I think it matters but very little whether the spring or the fall be the time selected, if the above directions are complied with. But if your land is in good order, and a dry situation, so that the water will not settle about the roots, you will no doubt be benefitted by fall planting—otherwise, the spring would be the most favorable. I have known apple trees, treated in the way I have stated, commence bearing when but six years old—and have seen trees twenty years old before they ever bore an apple, treated in the old way. One thing I would mention, which is of the utmost importance:—Never purchase fruit trees, except of the most thrifty growth; for when they become stunted in their growth in the nursery, they make but indifferent trees, as well also as of fruit.

What I have stated are matters of fact. The theory and reasons I have not room for, and would fill too large a portion of the Farmer:—and as “facts are stubborn things,” I submit them to the candor and judgment of your readers. H.

Grass Lake, March, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## A Word about Oats.

BY D. L. LA TOURETTE.

FRIEND MOORE:—The suspicion that farmers generally sow too much seed, seems to be well grounded, as is shown by actual experiment. The custom is to sow from two to three bushels of seed oats to the acre, and less than two is considered too little for ordinary ground. An experiment, last season, by ERASTUS INGERSOLL, of East Farmington, in this County, will show to your readers that farmers have been in the habit of sowing more to the acre than is necessary, or even profitable.

He prepared, last spring, two rods of choice ground, and sowed good oats at the rate of *three bushels* to the acre, on the one rod, and at the rate of *ten quarts* to the acre on the other—thus reaching the extreme of a very large, on the one, and a very small quantity on the other. They sprang up, and every kernel on the ten quart rod seemed to form itself into stools, producing from 15 to 30, and even 40 stalks. Surprising as it may seem, it multiplied in this extensive proportion. He harvested and threshed it, and the result was a quantity *fifty per cent* greater from the ten quart, than from the three bushel rod. The one afforded him at the rate of 93, and the other, 60 bushels to the acre.

On considering the experiment, I concluded that I must have misunderstood Mr. I., as a result so astonishing could not have ensued; but on my second inquiry, I was assured that it was even so. I then thought I would wait and try the experiment for myself the coming season, and then give you the result, but—in order to “time things right,” I have concluded to present the matter to your farmer readers, that they may try it with me. Respectfully yours, D. L. L.

Pontiac, March 4, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Lice on Fruit Trees.

To destroy the lice which inhabit fruit trees, make an incision into the bark of the tree, in the Spring, when the sap is ascending, and deposit a very small quantity of *unguentum* between the bark and the body of the tree. This, though simple and perfectly easy, is effectual in destroying or preventing those “varmints” which are so injurious to the well-being of fruit trees. L.

March 4, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## To destroy Lice on Calves.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER:—Permit me to give your readers the best remedy, with which I am acquainted, for killing lice on calves. Take very sour butter-milk, wash them two or three times, and it will destroy the lice. Last spring I tried this remedy, and it proved effectual, after two applications. It will not injure the creature, like tobacco or snuff. Try it, farmers.

S. HAYES.

Jackson Co., March 8, 1844.

STRANGE MODE OF CURING A VICIOUS HORSE.—I have seen vicious horses in Egypt cured of the habit of biting, by presenting to them, while in the act of doing so, a leg of mutton just taken from the fire: the pain which a horse feels in biting through the hot meat, causes it, after a few lessons, to abandon the vicious habit.—Burckhardt.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Michigan Salt Works.

WHEN at Grand Rapids, a fine flourishing town on the Grand River, situated 50 miles from its mouth, I called to inspect the Grand River Salt Works. Mr. ROBISON, a gentleman of intelligence, accompanied me, and was particular to give me all the information respecting them that I desired, in a clear and comprehensive manner.

HON. LUCIUS LYON, the sole proprietor, has already gone to an expense of \$10,000 in preparing his buildings and machinery. A building 150 long is erected for boiling; two rows of basins are arranged, over fire arches, the entire length of the building. Their plan of evaporation is entirely new to me—unlike any I have ever before seen; there is however, as Mr. Robison informed me, one of the same kind in Rhode Island. I will attempt to give a description of the plan:—They have erected a frame of 150 feet in length, 50 wide, and 50 high, upon small frames, constructed for the purpose: there is brush arranged from the bottom to the top, in tiers from one to two feet apart. The water is conveyed, in its natural state, up to the top, by pumps worked by water, and thrown upon the upper tier of brush, by conductors; it then drizzles down through and lodges upon a frame—thence it is drawn off into large vats below. There is more surface presented to the air, and thereby facilitates the progress of evaporation. They have a pump inserted into the spring, which emits about 12 gallons of water per minute, about one fourth as strong as the Salina water; this is converted into salt at the rate of 100 bushels per day, with an expense of only \$10 for labor, fuel, &c. D.

March 9, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Silk Reels.—Correction.

MR. MOORE:—I wish you to correct an error made in the 1st No. of the 2d volume of your paper. In my article relative to Silk Reels, you have made me say, “It is well known to silk reelers, that the more rapidly the fibre is reeled from the cocoon, the better and cleaner it runs off; consequently more silk is obtained, of a handsomer and smoother thread, and which can only be done by a reel *connected with spinning*.” The last of the sentence should read, “disconnected with spinning.” A SILK REELER.

Jackson Co., March 1844.

AGRICULTURE.—A country can only continue long prosperous, and be truly independent, when it is sustained by agricultural intelligence, agricultural industry, and agricultural wealth. Though its commerce may be swept from the ocean and its manufactures perish, yet, if its soil is tilled, and well tilled, by an independent yeomanry it can still be made to yield all the necessities of life—it can sustain its population and its independence and when its misfortunes abate it can, like the trunkless roots of a recently cut down tree, firmly braced in and deriving nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage and new fruits; it can rear again the edifice of its manufacturer and spread again the sails of its commerce.—Judge Buel.

WHEAT thrown out of the ground by frost, should be pressed in again by passing a roller over it.



### The Vermont Stump Machine.

[THE following article from the Cultivator, gives some additional information relative to this Machine, an engraving of which was given in our last number. The explanation given will undoubtedly enable those (who do not already) to understand the *modus operandi* of the invention.—ED. MICH. FARMER.]

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—As your correspondent, "M. A." can not understand so simple a machine for stump pulling as the one of which I sent you an account, I hope in this article to explain his difficulties.—When I wrote you first, I was building a machine on a small scale; wheel 12 feet in diameter, height 8 feet, breadth 10 feet; calculated for two horses to work among small hard wood stumps, which had been cut 4 years. I have had it in operation a good while, and I assure you it beat my expectations. If "M. A." is going to build one, let his shaft be the stiffest and toughest stick of second growth white oak that he can get; let the gudgeon fit the hole in the post as exactly as possible, consistently with its turning freely, and at the foot of the posts, instead of "firmly morticing them into the sills," let the tenon be round, about 4 inches in diameter, and not pinned; the weight will keep it in its place. This will allow the post to turn a little on the sill, and thus keep it from splitting, and the gudgeon from breaking. He must also have two good iron bands around the top of each post, one above and one below the gudgeon, and the same on the end of each gudgeon outside the posts. In drawing a stump, your machine must be directly over it, so that the chains will draw plumb. If there is any elevation or unevenness in the ground, *have the same end of both sills raised or lowered alike, and never one sill higher than the other.* He must have a notch in the outside of the posts, about 7 feet from the ground, and if a little cramping is unavoidable, let him put a pole or rail with one end stuck in the ground, and the other in this notch. He must not use frisky cattle at moving the machine, for if one team should stop, and the other keep on, some mischief would follow. The machine, of which I sent a description, at first sight seemed to me to be the most rickety shackling old concern I ever *did* see. Its creaking could be heard a mile: it swayed over from one side to the other with great violence. The wheel was crooked and twisted out of shape, and it would stand as much cramping, twisting, and straining as any thing I ever saw. Yet it would raise a weight of 100 tons, and stand all that three yoke of cattle could draw. If "M. A." intends to build a machine, and follows my directions to the letter, I will warrant him a good, substantial, and effective implement, which will neither "crush to the ground," nor "split in the post." It will not work, however, on a side hill, but only on level ground and gentle declivity.

H. T. C.

Burlington, Vt. Dec. 11, 1843.

THE DEAD OF 1843.—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the names of Robert Southey, La Motte Fouque, author of "Undine," Hahnemann, the founder of the Homœopathic School; Casimir Delavigne, the French Poet; Foster, the author of valuable essays; Noah Webster, Washington Allston, Hugh S. Legare, Clevenger, the Sculptor; Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian System of Medicine; and Dr. Channing.

### Raising Calves.

EDITORS OF THE FARMER:—As the time is at hand for raising calves, and having myself some experience in the matter, I propose a few ideas for consideration. In the first place take the calf immediately from the cow, in order to learn it to drink without difficulty. In that case they learn readily, drink faster, and not so much after the manner of sucking it from the cow. If allowed to suck a few days or a week, there is in many instances much difficulty in learning them to drink at all; and if we finally succeed, it is after having starved the calf two or three days, which is injurious to its growth; until they are from four to six days old, they should have about as much as they will drink of milk directly from the cow. I would then advise giving them from six to eight quarts of new milk per day, but never so much as to cause them to scour. Continue this until from six to eight weeks old. They may then be fed with skimmed milk or whey, but never whey, unless they have access to a plenty of fresh grass. In feeding whey, the utmost care should be had not to feed too much, as too large a quantity will cause them to scour. Here lies the secret of feeding calves with whey, as many, if allowed, will drink enough in the first instance to make themselves sick. If we want to raise a first rate animal, (and I know of no inducement to raise any other,) I would not recommend whey at all—but continue the milk. Some time previous to weaning, they should have access to wheat bran, shorts, or meal, and occasionally salt. They will learn to eat of these much better before, than after weaning, and when once learned will never forget. I would recommend feeding them with milk until about twelve weeks old: continue feeding meal until after weaning, then, if convenient, turn them into an orchard, and discontinue the meal. I consider apples as among the best articles of food for calves; it prepares them well for winter, and although I have, for several years past, been in the habit of turning my calves into the orchard, and I have not known, in any instance, of their getting choked. It is of the utmost importance that they are in good condition when winter sets in, for if they are suffered to be poor at this time, it costs about double to winter them; besides towards spring occasionally being under the necessity, (as the old saying is,) of lifting them up by the tail, and a man that does this, unless it happened from some unforeseen misfortune, is not deserving of the name of "Farmer." The fact is, they should never be allowed to get poor, or lose that brilliancy which is always found upon the coat of any animal in good condition. In order to keep a calf in the above named condition, besides being fed with hay, he should have from two to four quarts of shorts per day, or its equivalent in oat meal, or roots of some description. Oats fed in this way, at the present low prices of stock, will, in my opinion, nett a person from three to four shillings per bushel. I am not strenuous what a calf shall eat, if it is something that will keep him thriving, and we should be particular that they are not suffered to lose in winter, what they have gained in summer.

Finally, in order to profit by raising stock, it must always be kept in good condition. Let this be the case, and farmers will soon conclude that there is no necessity of paying from two to five hundred dollars for an animal, merely because its pedigree can be traced to the herd book.—Central N. Y. Farmer.

### Bees.

Bee hives should be shaded until the snow is off, and the weather so warm that the bees can go out without injury from the cold.—When the sun shines on a hive, it produces a heat that invites the bees out, when it is so cold that they become chilled, and fall upon the snow or cold ground, and can not recover. In this way thousands are lost. We should as soon think of allowing calves, lambs, chickens, ducks, &c., to go out and perish in cold storms, as to allow the destruction of bees for want of care. When the hives are in the shade, and it is rather dark around them, the bees will not be invited out till it is so warm that they can generally return in safety. Besides the great evil we have named, the bees on going out discharge the contents of their stomachs, as may be seen around the hive, and which they never do in the hive; consequently they must fill them again, and thus cause a needless consumption of food.—Boston Cultivator.

RURAL EMBELLISHMENTS.—There are few better calculated to attach us to our homes—when the social virtues live to congregate and to dispense their blessings, than rural embellishments. This is true, whether we apply the term to our neighborhood or individual abode. The towns and villages of our own county owe more of their charm and interest to the trees and plants which embellish their squares, streets and grounds in the eye of a man of taste than to any ostentatious show of brick and mortar—more to the beauties of nature than to the work of man—nay the highest efforts of the human intellect are in vain put in requisition to imitate the handiwork of the creator; and when we come down to the superb residence—and even to the unostentatious abode of the farmer, how are their beauties heightened and their value enhanced by a scene of ornamental trees and a well kept garden.—Judge Buel.

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.—If those who have poor farms of large size were to curtail the dimensions of their fields fifty per cent, and expend the amount they receive in labor, in manure, they would be enabled, in a few years devoted to such policy, to improve all their arable lands, and bring their entire estate into a condition of profitable fertility; and while this would be going on, they would find, by the increase of manure applied to their corn-land, and attention to its culture, that their crops would increase. The great fault with us is, that we attempt to achieve too much; and owing to that circumstance, fail of achieving any thing worthy of the character of good farmers. Large corn fields unmanured and half tended, reflect no credit, and give no profit to their owners.—Am. Farmer.

Roots should be fed sparingly, if at all, to cows and ewes with young, until after the birth of the offspring, as they cause a flow of milk. Meal gives strength and flesh, but if the animal be already in good condition, it is sufficient to feed so as to keep her so, as fattening at this critical period will prove injurious.—Boston Cultivator.

LOAFERS.—The different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping—the Turkish in dreaming—the Spanish in praying—the French in laughing—the English in swearing—the Irish in quarrelling—the Russian in gambling—the Hungarian in smoking—the German in drinking—and the American in talking politics.



## MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON: MARCH 15, 1844.

## REMOVAL:

(Previous to the publication of our next number, the office of the Farmer will be removed into the stone building, north side of the Public Square—where we shall be happy to see patrons and friends, old and new. March 1, 1844.

## EDITORIAL NOTICES.

**TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.**—In this number our readers will find quite a number and variety of Original Papers from Correspondents. The articles are principally from practical men, and the subjects discussed are interesting and profitable. They are, as articles for agricultural journals should generally be, brief and comprehensive. It gives us pleasure to receive and publish communications, in which facts and details are given without unnecessary length and formality—for then we are enabled to give as much useful matter on 8, as many journals do on 16 pages, and also as large a number and variety of articles.

Several communications intended for this number, are necessarily deferred. We shall endeavor to dispose of the favors of correspondents as fast as the limits of our pages will permit.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—We are indebted to that devoted and efficient friend of agricultural improvement, Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents, for several packages of Seeds—principally new and superior varieties from Europe, and Eastern and South-eastern States.

—To Hon. LUCIUS LYON, for similar favors. Among the seeds are two papers of *Multicole Rye*, an account of which we published in the Farmer of Dec. 15, 1843. It is a spring grain, imported from France, said to be very rapid in its growth, and productive. Grows 8 or 10 feet high, and the heads 10 or 11 inches long. Two crops may be cut for fodder, and then a crop of grain. The kernel is small.

—To numerous gentlemen for Public, Congressional, and Legislative Documents.

**MICHIGAN PLASTER.**—We have recently been presented with two specimens of Grand River Plaster—one by A. B. BATES, Esq., and the other by some friend whose name we disremember. The specimens are superior in appearance to any we have before seen. They can be examined at this office.

Experiments have already proved that the quality of our Michigan Plaster is equal to the best of Nova Scotia or New-York—as will be seen by reference to the communication of Judge STRONG, of Cass, published in No. 14, Vol. 1, of this journal. From the evidence contained in that article, information derived from experienced farmers, and our own knowledge, we are satisfied that, as Judge S. says, "the soil of Michigan is well calculated to receive immense benefit from the use of plaster, if properly applied." And we hope the farmers of Michigan, who can do so, will obtain and try the Grand River Plaster during the coming season. It can be obtained at Kent, Ionia, Battle Creek, Marshall, Detroit, and other places.

Our Washtenaw friends are referred to a notice under the caption of "Agricultural Fair," published on last page.

## Notices of Publications.

WE have heretofore neglected to notice many agricultural, scientific, religious, and literary journals with whom we are favored with an exchange. Subjoined are greetings to some of our Western and Southwestern friends: Eastern and Southeastern hereafter.

**THE TENNESSEE AGRICULTURIST.**—This is one of the neatest printed and best filled agricultural journals which we receive from the South. It is ably edited by Messrs. J. SHELBY, G. TROOST, and T. FANNING. Its appearance indicates that it receives, as it certainly merits, an extensive patronage. The planters of Tennessee should take pride in sustaining this publication, as it reflects credit upon themselves, its conductors, and the State. Published at Nashville—monthly, 16 pages, quarto: \$1 00 per annum, in advance.

**THE WESTERN FARMER**, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, is another excellent journal—judging from the few numbers of it which we have received. It is now edited by Messrs. E. J. HOOPER, and C. W. ELLIOTT, and illustrated by Mr. CHARLES FOSTER, its former editor. Published monthly—24 pages: terms, same as preceding.

**OHIO FARMER AND MECHANICS' JOURNAL.**—A quarto of 8 pages, published monthly, at Chagrin Falls. It contains a variety of interesting matter for Farmers and Mechanics. It should receive a better support than its appearance indicates.—Terms, \$1 00 per annum.

**THE WESTERN CULTIVATOR**—Is the title of a new journal, commenced at Indianapolis, Ia., in January last, by W. THOMPSON HATCH, the first number of which we have received. It is well executed; and, judging from the contents, original and selected, we think the Cultivator will become a valuable auxiliary to the agricultural papers of the West—and particularly useful to the farmers of Indiana. We cordially extend our (F) to the editor, wishing him every success in his new field of usefulness. He is one of our nearest neighbors—but we have no feelings of jealousy, there being room for all who pursue a course that is just and honorable. And we trust the farmers of Indiana—even those who are subscribers to the MICHIGAN FARMER, (and there are many such)—will see to it that their own paper does not fail for the want of support—by subscribing for the WESTERN CULTIVATOR in preference to any other agricultural journal. Published monthly—24 pages, duodecimo: \$1 00 per annum, in advance.

**PRAIRIE FARMER.**—A paper, bearing this title, is, we believe, published at Chicago, Ill.—but as we are not favored with an exchange, we can not speak of its merits. We are informed, by those who have perused it, that the editor evidently considers his paper the best of the kind in the Union! (which is very candid, and not to be denied!)—and the only one published in the West!—(which is doubted, we guess, by several thousand farmers in Michigan!) And as the aforesaid editor has been so exceedingly kind and honorable as to send a prospectus throughout this State, headed "Michigan Farmer's Own Paper!"—and, as is rumored, into other States, with catching captions to gammon the farmers of those States, perhaps he really believes that his paper is the Alpha and Omega of agricultural science and intelligence—and that his mere ipse dixit is sufficient to deceive the sober senses of the people of the entire West!

**MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN HERALD.**—This well conducted journal has recently entered upon its third volume. It is published at Detroit, under the patronage of the Baptist State Convention, and merits the support of the religious community generally. The members of the Baptist denomination in this State, should extend to it their patronage, in preference to sending abroad for a similar paper. Edited by Rev. Messrs. A. TEN BROOK and M. SANFORD. Published semi-monthly—in folio form: \$1 00 per annum. Address "R. C. SMITH, Detroit."

## Trimming Trees.

The proper season for this operation has been a subject of much discussion. Formerly the fashion was rather general to trim in winter when the sap was said to be down in the roots of the tree, or at least as early as March, before the buds began to swell. But many good orchardists now doubt the propriety of trimming at this season; and Judge Buel of Albany is decidedly of the opinion with those foreigners who recommended for this business the season between the first and second growth of the tree, that is, some time in the latter part of June or the first of July.

**EXCESSIVE TRIMMING.**—It is now generally agreed that no large limbs should be cut off, but that a little trimming of the small twigs annually, such as interfere with each other, may be taken off to good advantage and will prove sufficient.

It has indeed been contended that trees should never be trimmed, that nature gave them no more than she intended they should keep, and that by robbing the tree of its natural branches, we inflict on it an irreparable injury.

This doctrine may lead us too far. If we must not curtail the works of nature, we must suffer our beards, or hair and our nails to grow out. But the question is asked, why have trees limbs and leaves given them in excess? The true answer may be, that nature intended there should be, in general, an abundance, so that the tree might be provided against casualties. That insects must be provided for, and would be in want of their portion. But that when no calamity robbed the tree of any portion of its foliage, and the inferior animals did not take from it their customary supply, it was then the duty of man to act as regulator and to take from the tree as much as it sometimes loses in the natural course of events.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**GREEN PEAS IN WINTER.**—The editor of the Maine Cultivator says he saw, not long since, "green peas as succulent to all appearance as they were when plucked from the vine some five or six months before." The mode of preparing them is, to pick when of the proper size for eating, shell, and carefully dry on cloths in the shade. All the care necessary is, to prevent their moulding; this done, they will be fine and sweet. Beans may be preserved in the same way, and with perfect success. If in addition, a stack of green corn is secured at the proper time, as it may easily be, by scalding on the cob when fit for roasting or boiling, shelling, and carefully drying, a dish of all these luxuries may be enjoyed in January or March.

**PIE PLANT.**—This plant is one which has been lately introduced in our gardens and is well worthy cultivating. It is sometimes called tart rhubarb, and the ease with which it is reared and prepared for the inside of a pie at a time when apples are not plenty nor full of juice, recommends it to the favor of all who love a real good thing in the shape of a pie in June.

**LETTUCE** was highly esteemed by the ancients, and derived its name of *lactuca* from *lac*, milk, on account of the milky juice with which it abounds. Lettuce is said to have been first cultivated in England, in 1562, when it was the practice to eat it at the beginning of supper and before meat, because it was thought to sharpen the appetite.



**The Grape.**

A light and deep soil is that which is best suited to this fruit, and it is easily cultivated in the garden on a single trellis, with posts from ten to twelve feet high, having strips of boards nailed on them, from two to three inches wide, and from two to three feet apart. The method of cultivating them on an arch is bad, as the fruit that is not exposed to the sun, will not ripen well. They should be thoroughly pruned after the fall of the leaf, having every runner of the new wood cut within five or six inches of the old wood. You should encourage shoots near the ground, in order to have the bearing wood low; and to protect the trellis from the winds, they should be kept clear of suckers while young. They may be grown at the foot of shade or old and worthless fruit trees; when after a few years of protection, from the cattle, they will give you no further trouble, and the expense of trellis and pruning is obviated. A vine cultivated in this way, has been known for many years to produce from twelve to fifteen bushels annually. It is very easily propagated to any extent from cuttings, which can be obtained from any person pruning vines, or some fine varieties may be obtained from the swamp. The fruit ripens late in the fall, and may be kept through the winter, by being packed in layers, in small boxes, with a stratum of cotton batting between the layers. They should be kept cool, dry, and from the frost. In giving a catalogue of grapes for cultivation, I have confined myself to a few varieties.

The Catawba, Isabella, Black Hawberry, White Sweetwater, White Muscat, of Alexandria; Black and White Scuppernoug.—*Western Farmer's Almanac.*

**Texan Grapes.**

We have been informed by an intelligent botanist, that twenty five different varieties of the grape have been discovered in the forests of Texas; some of which, when properly cultivated, will yield wine equal to that made from the best imported grapes. The Post Oak grape, which grows so luxuriantly on the hills bordering on the Colorado and other western streams, when cultivated in a good soil, will yield wine of an excellent flavor. There is a variety of grape which abounds on the sandy ridges near the sources of the Guadalupe, that is called the sand grape; and Europeans who have seen them say that they are superior in flavor to grapes that they have eaten in Europe. There is also a variety of grape that has recently been discovered in the valley of the Bosque that produces large bunches of white grapes similar in appearance, to the sweet water. Mr. Smith, who has seen them, mentions that they are superior in flavor to the sweet water, and no doubt would improve greatly if cultivated with the care that is usually bestowed on the sweet water variety. We have also learned that there are some varieties of grapes so large that the single berries are often found over two inches in circumference. We hope some of our horticulturists will make experiments in the culture of these varieties—for it is not improbable that they can be so improved as to surpass the varieties that are imported at so great an expense.—*Texan Telegraph.*

**OFFICIAL WIT.**—A postmaster writes as follows, says an exchange paper:

Dear Sir: The Courier addressed to N. O. Moore of this place, is no more wanted. N. O. Moore being no more, his executors decline taking it any more.

**Time for cutting Timber.**

Many persons finding that timber cut in the spring is not durable, have been careful to cut at a season as far from that as possible, and acting on this principle, the fall or the first of the winter has been fixed upon for this purpose. But so far as experiments have been made, they generally show that June is the best time for cutting timber, provided the bark be taken off, and this can be done conveniently at this season. In June the sap is passing into the leaves, and after becoming elaborated in suitable juice for the forming of wood, it is returning and forming a new layer of wood, between the wood and the bark. This sap causes a rapid decay of wood if the bark remain on, but when the bark is taken off the wood seasons very fast, and as the sap has been constantly passing into the leaves, there will be little in the wood to cause it to decay.

A "Jack at all trades," who had used timber for more than twenty years, for various purposes, remarked that timber cut in June was harder, heavier and more durable than that cut at any other season. But in the winter and spring, the sap contained in the tree is thick, having been prepared the previous year, and reserved to commence the new growth. This thick sap will not so readily escape, but remains stagnant in the timber, and becomes the principle of decay in the same.

A gentleman who has been considerably engaged in ship building, informed us that he had used in the same vessels, timber cut at different seasons, and that cut in June was the most durable. Numerous experiments in cutting timber for ships, and other purposes, show the same result.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**ANIMALS DIFFERENTLY CONSTITUTED.**—It is a fact that there are many substances which prove to be injurious and even rank poisons, to one class of animals, and harmless and even beneficial to others.

Thus it is noticed that some species of animals, for instance swine are poisoned by eating pepper, which is so agreeable to man; while the henbane, which is poisonous to man, is food for swine. Likewise we notice that aloes, which is a useful medicine for man, is a deadly poison to dogs and foxes. The horse, that is poisoned by the water hemlocks, and corrosive sublimate, will thrive well if he is given a drachm of arsenic regularly every day.—*Western Cultivator.*

**EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING POTATOES.**—Mr. Elisha Williams of Argyle, Penobscot county, Me., took a small quantity of potatoes last spring, and divided each potato into four equal parts, planting the butt end, the seed end and two centre pieces each separate, and the produce was, from the butt ends 40 pounds; from the seed ends 62 pounds; and from the centre pieces both together, 160 pounds; showing the superiority of the centre pieces by 58 pounds in the quantity planted.—*N. E. Far.*

The husband of the Queen of England, Prince Albert, has cost the people of England \$150,000 a year since 1840. This makes the sum of \$600,000 which he has received for his services as husband to Queen Victoria. Prince Albert is certainly very dear to the people of that Realm, if he be not to the Queen herself.

The farmer is identified in a peculiar manner with the earth that he cultivates; when that is poor, he is poor, when that is rich, he is rich also.

**Summary.**

**AWFUL TRAGEDY!**—Our eastern exchanges bring the melancholy intelligence of the bursting of the Big Gun, on board the War Steamer Princeton, (Capt. Stockton,) and death of

GOV. GILMER, Secretary of the Navy, JUDGE UPSHUR, Secretary of State, COMMODORE KENNON, of the Navy, COL. GARDINER, of New-York, and Hon. VIRGIL MAXCY, of Maryland,

and several seamen! Several others narrowly escaped—some severely, and others slightly wounded. The accident occurred on the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, near Washington, on the 23th ult. The vessel was on its return from a pleasure excursion—among those on board were the President and his family, members of the Cabinet and their families, members of Congress, and several distinguished gentlemen from various parts of the Union.

The great gun, which exploded on board the Princeton, was fifteen feet long, had a bore or mouth twelve inches in diameter, and carried a ball of two hundred and thirty pounds weight—the gun itself weighing ten tons.

**DEATH OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE.**—This distinguished man, who has filled a large space in the history of his country, died at Andalusia, near Philadelphia, on the 27th instant, aged 57 years. His disease was bronchitis accompanied by dropsy, and a nervous affection in one arm.

**NO PEACHES DOWN EAST THIS YEAR.**—A gentleman assured us the other day that there would be no peach crop this year, in consequence of the recent severe cold. He says that whenever the mercury sinks to twenty degrees below zero, it invariably proves fatal to this tender fruit.—*Springfield Gaz.*

**NAVIGATION.**—Lake Erie is open between Detroit and Conneaut, Ohio. Boats are already plying between those places, touching at intermediate ports.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has just sent out two superintendents to as many foreign stations; Rev. JOHN SEYS to Africa, and Rev. GEORGE CASEY to Oregon, to succeed the late Mr. CHASE.

GEN. JACKSON will be 77 years old on the 15th of March. HENRY CLAY will be 67 years old on the 12th of April next. So says the Washington Spectator.

EVERY American paper which now goes into Canada, is charged with four cents postage.

THE New-Hampshire Gazette has entered its ninetieth year; being the oldest newspaper in the United States.

In England and Wales the number of persons over 100 years of age, is 249—one in 53,242; in the United States, 2,769—one in 6,169.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Graves presented a petition from Mr. and Mrs. Death, for a change of name. It was referred to a committee, on motion of Mr. Coffin.

An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil humors, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's mourning.

It has been demonstrated that each fibre in the retina of the eye, or expanded optic nerve cannot exceed the size of the 324,000 part of a hair.

**SEEDS.**—Put seeds in the ground, only deep enough to have moisture—small seeds are often sowed too deep.



**Mechanics' Department.****Improvement of Mechanics.**

NUMBER II.

In looking around us we see a general apathy among the Mechanics, which, at times, we are at a loss to account for. The majority of them seem to think, or act, as though they were destined to take no steps towards bettering their own condition as a body. This is not right. Why should we not be up and doing—trying to keep pace with the improvements of the age, at least?—Remember this: if you do not think any thing of yourselves, you will be thought but little of by others. Remember, too, that all are indebted to you more or less, in every occupation, for the products of your hands; and I see no reason why you, with a proper self-respect and self-reliance, can not form one of the most respected classes, for it is education and morals which make the man and the gentleman, be his occupation whatever it may. Improve your leisure hours in study, and recollect that fame, in all cases, does not belong to what are politely termed the "learned professions." You need not go through a regular course of collegiate studies to gain an education, with which you might cope successfully with these specimens of refinement, who are too apt to consider the Mechanic as infinitely beneath them. It is not my wish to pull others down, in order to gain an ascendancy; but it is my wish to see the Mechanic raise himself, by his own perseverance and integrity, to that eminence which will make all men look upon him with pride—not only for his mental acquirements, but talents as a mechanic. None are debarred honors or distinction, and none will receive without striving to gain them in some way or other—whether he does it, if rich, by going to college, where he spends the most of his time in spending his money, or whether he gains it while working at his bench or over the anvil, enriching his pocket at the same time, it matters not—for fame will not rest upon the head of any man without he is entitled to it.

In conclusion, I will speak of a source from which the Mechanic may derive much useful knowledge, and that is *Mechanics' Associations*, which can be formed in almost every little village. Attached to each, they should have a library, so that none should be in want of suitable books, to give themselves a general information upon any matter that they may wish. There is another incalculable benefit to be derived from these libraries and associations, by giving apprentices access to it without any, or a trifling expense. I would recommend the Mechanics of this place to form an association of this kind as soon as possible, as I am satisfied that there are enough of them to form one which would be respectable both in numbers and talent. More anon.

Yours,  
MECHANIC.  
Jackson, March 7, 1844.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—The suggestion contained in the last paragraph of the above article, is timely and important. We hope it will be acted upon—not only by the Mechanics of Jackson, but those of every village in the State. The benefits that may be derived from such associations, in connection with debating clubs, libraries, &c., need not here be enumerated.

We notice, with pleasure, that the mechanics of Marshall sustain a Literary Lyceum, and have Lectures and Debates regularly. The mechanics of Ann Arbor, also, as will be seen by an article in next column, are awake to the importance of mental improvement. To the mechanics of Jackson, and other villages, we earnestly say, "Go ye and do likewise."

**Ann Arbor Debating Society.**

An institution of this name, has been in successful operation in the Lower Town about 4 months. Its members are mostly mechanics. The meetings of the Society are held on Saturday evenings, in a room provided by the munificence of Dr. Ormsby, the same as occupied on Tuesday evenings, by the Mechanics' Temperance Association. The questions discussed by the members, are chiefly of a moral, religious, and political character. The importance and pleasure of an easy and skillful expression of thought need no illustration; and we can not too highly speak of the commendable, and we may add, successful efforts, made by gentlemen connected with the society in that respect. Few, there are, who have not suffered from embarrassment and want of practical knowledge in speaking, and any endeavor to surmount such difficulties, deserves the warmest encouragement. These meetings, we understand, are open to all, and we trust the ladies and gentlemen of our town will give them frequent attendance.—*Signal of Liberty.*

MESMERISM was known to the ancient Egyptians. An English traveller, writing from Egypt, says,—"It appears to have been well understood by the Egyptian hierarchy, not only from some of the effects we find recorded, but in one of the chambers whose hieroglyphics are devoted to medical subjects, we find a priest in the very act of that Mesmerism which is pretended to have been discovered a few years ago. The patient is seated in a chair, while the operator describes the Mesmeric passes, and an attendant waits behind to support the head when it has bowed in the mysterious sleep." The knowledge of Magnetism, according to the same authority, passed from Egypt to Greece, and it was while in a state of clairvoyance, that the Pythoness gave out those responses which had so prodigious an effect upon the old world. It was also known to the Romans.

FRANKLIN'S TOASTS.—*Old, but Good.*—Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar over all Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French Embassadors, when, as nearly as I can recollect the words, the following toasts were drank; by the British Ambassador: 'England—the sun whose beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth.' The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, drank:—"France—the moon, whose mild, steady and cheering rays are the delight of all nations; consulting them in darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful." Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said: "George Washington—the Joshua, who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

TO PRESERVE IRON FROM RUST.—Sponge the pieces to be preserved in a mixture of concentrated solution of impure soda, (soda of commerce,) one part, and three parts of water. Pieces of iron left three months in it had lost neither weight nor polish, while similar pieces immersed for five days in the simple water, were covered with rust.

FREQUENTLY ask yourself *what* you have done, and *why* you have done it. This will teach you to inspect—first, your actions; second, your motives; and third, the manner in which you discharge your duties.

**Good Advice.**

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY PLENTY IN EVERY MAN'S POCKET.—At this time, when the general complaint is that 'money is scarce,' it will be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless how they may reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money, catching—the certain way to fill empty purses; and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules, well observed, will do the business.

First, let honesty and industry be thy constant companions—and

Secondly, spend one penny less than thy clear gains.

Then shall thy hide-bound pocket soon begin to thrive, and will never again cry with the empty belly-ache—neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze thee. The whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules and be happy.—Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent. Then shalt thou be a man and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich, nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand—for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and placeth thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. Oh then be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny, when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid; then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown—then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

SINGULAR.—The Springfield Republican says another terrible instance of centrifugal force bursting a grindstone, occurred at the United States Water Shop, on Monday of last week. When going with immense velocity, it burst apart, one half going through the side of the shop and over the pond to the opposite bank, where it lodged. The other half weighing 400 pounds, burst through the floor above, cutting a sleeper in two, as if it were a pipe stem. The man who was grinding at the stone, stepped one side a moment, at the time of the bursting, and thus his life was saved. Several workmen above the floor, when the stone burst through, narrowly escaped.

THE MECHANIC.—What class of men are more useful than mechanics? To them we are indebted for many of the necessities, and nearly all the luxuries, and comforts, and ornaments of life. They are generally well informed; because, as the evening is, with many of them, a leisure time, they have opportunities of reading and conversation on scientific subjects: and thus, lay up stores of information, and accustom themselves to reasoning and investigation. They are, also, hardy and strong by the salutary exercise of their employment. In the war, many of the most distinguished officers had been mechanics. And, for love of freedom, and for love of country, they have always been conspicuous. A temperate, industrious, and frugal body of mechanics, is the mainspring of a village's or city's prosperity.



## Ladies' Department.

## To a Mother.

You have a child upon your knee. Listen a moment. Do you know what that child is? It is an immortal being; destined to live for ever! It is destined to be happy or miserable! And who is to make it happy or miserable? You, the mother! You who gave it birth, the mother of its soul for good or ill. Its character is yet undecided; its destiny is placed in your hands. What shall it be? That child may be a liar. You can prevent it. It may be a drunkard. You can prevent it. It may be a thief. You can prevent it. It may be a murderer. You can prevent it. It may be an atheist. You can prevent it. It may be a life of misery to itself and mischief to others.—You can prevent it. It may descend into the grave with an evil memory behind and dread before. You can prevent it. Yes, you, the mother, can prevent all these things. Will you, or will you not? Look at the innocent! Tell me again, will you save it? Will you watch over it, will you teach it, warn it, subdue it, pray for it. Or will you, in the vain search of pleasure, or in gaiety, or in fashion, or folly, or in the chase of some other bauble, or even in household cares neglect the soul of your child, and leave the little child, and leave the little immortal to take wing alone, exposed to evil, to temptation, to ruin. Look again at the infant! Place your hand on its little heart! Shall that heart be deserted by its mother to beat perchance in sorrow, disappointment, wretchedness, and despair? Place your ear on its side, and hear the heart beat. How rapid and vigorous are its strokes. How the blood is thrown through the little veins! Think of it; that heart in its vigor now, is to be an emblem of a spirit that will work with ceaseless pulsation, forever.—*Boston Cult.*

**FEMALE INDUSTRY.**—The farmer's wives, in the interior of New-England, are proverbial for the "diligence of business." The wife of Hervey Ford, of Winchester, Ct., has made during 16 years last past, 108,807 lbs. butter and cheese, exclusive of what was used in the family, and some small sales not reckoned in the account. The amount of money for which these articles were sold, was \$8,450. Twenty cows were usually kept and almost the entire labor was performed by Mrs. F. The annual average is 6800 lbs. at \$521—no small fruit of one woman's labor.

**POSTAGE.**—A lady of Nantucket, speaking of the female members of a large congregation there, as unusually intelligent, said: "They are always writing to their absent husbands and friends, and in this way have cultivated their minds." What a pity, we thought, that the millions in the Atlantic States, and their dearest friends who have removed to the West, should be prohibited by oppressive Postage from writing to each other, and thus, with the free interchange of all the kindly feelings, cultivating their minds.

**PRETTY GOOD.**—A man in Ohio, well mounted, urging onward a drove of fat hogs toward Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls, as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the "swinish multitude," made a very pretty courtesy.—"Why, my little gal," said the drover, "do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs?" No, Sir," said she, with a most provoking smile, "only to the one on horseback."

**TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.**—In a letter from Mr. Edwin Chaplin, of St. Helena, South Carolina, recently published in the Charleston Mercury, he describes the following treatment for scarlet fever as having been eminently successful. He says, "out of 33 cases where I administered the jalap, not one remained in bed more than one day."

**Directions:** Immediately on the first symptoms, which is sore throat, give a full dose of jalap; to an adult 60, 70 or even 80 grains—at night give a strong red-pepper-tea, from a tea cup full to a pint, according to age and violence of the symptoms; the next day give a small dose of jalap—say half the quantity given the day before—continue the pepper tea at night; on the third day, if there is any soreness remaining in the throat, give a dose of salts, which will generally effect a cure; the doses, of course, must be regulated according to the age of the patient.

**GREASE SPOTS.**—A correspondent of the *Southwestern Farmer*, who signs "J. E. W.," gives the following as a good recipe for taking grease spots out of clothing, &c.:

"Take the yolk of an egg, entirely free from the white, (be sure not to scald the egg,) and with a soft brush apply the mixture, and rub it on the spot until the grease appears removed or loose. Wash off the egg with moderately warm water, and finally rinse off the whole with clean cold water. Should not all the grease be removed, which may arise from being on a long time, or not sufficiently washed, dry, and repeat the operation."

The writer of the above, says that a fine Merino shawl, which had been badly smeared with tar and grease, (gudgeon grease,) was perfectly cleansed by this process in a few minutes.

**TO MAKE BISCUIT OR ROLLS.**—Put two tea spoonsful of cream tartar finely pulverized into one quart of dry flour, then dissolve three fourths of a teaspoonful of sup. carb. of soda into warm new milk, sufficient when mingled with the flour, to make the paste of the ordinary consistence for soft biscuit; then mix and bake, in the form of rolls or biscuits, for about twenty minutes. These directions, if strictly followed, will render the bread extremely light and of a superior whiteness and flavor.—*Albany Cultivator.*

**BOIL YOUR MOLASSES.**—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

**CATCHING A BACHELOR.**—"Why don't you get married?" said a young lady, to a rather elderly bachelor friend.

"I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply.

"I guess you haven't been up *our way*," was the insinuating rejoinder.

**WOMAN.**—Her smile can put all cares to flight. Her tear is the touchstone and passport to the heart. Her Friendship lives where all else die. Her Love is first of all blessings that on earth is found.

**WHY** are the forty days succeeding Ash Wednesday like an umbrella? Because it is always *open*.

## BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.]

MICHIGAN.			
F & M B'k & Branch	par	Bank of Buffalo	55 dis
Bank of St. Clair	par	Clinton county	40 dis
Mich Insurance Co	par	Watervliet	50 dis
Oakland County Bank	par	Com bank Buffalo	40 dis
River Raisin Bank	par	Com bank Oswego	50 dis
Mer B'k Jackson Co		Bank of Lyons	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	70 dis	B'k America, Buff	40 dis
State Scrip	4 a 5 dis	B'k Commerce do	40 dis
State Warrants	50 dis	Bank of Oswego	25 dis
OHIO.		Bank of Lodi	25 dis
Specie paying banks	par	Binghampton	40 dis
Cleveland	55 dis	Cattaraugus county	40 dis
Com bank Scioto	25 dis	Erie do	50 dis
" Lake Erie	15 dis	Mechan b'k Buffalo	50 dis
Far bank Canton	60 dis	Mer Ex bank do	50 dis
Granville	75 dis	Miller's bank, Clyde	20 dis
Hamilton	25 dis	Phoenix b'k, Buffalo	40 dis
Lancaster	30 dis	Tonawanda do	
Mer & Trader's Cin	15 dis	U. S. bank, Buffalo	35 dis
Manhattan	90 dis	Western New-York	35 dis
Miami Exp Com	60 dis	Staten Island	55 dis
Urbana bank'g Com	60 dis	Olean	40 dis
INDIANA.		Alleghany county	75 dis
State bank & bran	1 dis	St. Lawrence Stock &	
State Scrip	30 dis	Real Estate Notes	55 dis
ILLINOIS.		Stock Notes	75 dis
State bank	50 dis	State bank, Buffalo	80 dis
Shawneetown	60 dis	Wash'n b'k, N. Y.	10 dis
KENTUCKY.		Union b'k, Buffalo	35 dis
All good banks	2 dis	CANADA.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		All	2 dis
Specie paying	1 dis	WISCONSIN.	
Erie	3 dis	Fire & Marine Insu-	
Relief Notes	10 dis	rance Co. Checks	1 dis
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,		MISSOURI.	
& NEW ENGLAND.	par	State bank	2 dis
Exchange on New-York,	1 1-2 premium.		
" " Buffalo,	3-4 "		

**GRAVES & DEY**, of Detroit, will purchase sight or time drafts on New-York, at the best rates. Sight exchange on New-York, always on hand.

## Ypsilanti Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. TWENTY THOUSAND TREES are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English, and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c. The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats: and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. &amp; Z. K. LAY.

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

## 1843.

## LAWSON, HOWARD &amp; CO.

## PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(at the Ware-House, lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street.)

**DETROIT;** Will make liberal cash advances, on FLOUR, ASHES, and other PRODUCE consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-1y

\* \* ALSO, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-House of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

## Ploughs! Ploughs!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs, can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace. Jackson, April 1, 1843.

## Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Rail Road Depot,) in the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given.

Jackson, February 19, 1844.



## Miscellaneous.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### SPRING.—A Practical Song.

The farmer's year is now commenced,  
When he should see his fields well fenced,  
In order that his crops may be  
Safely secured from injury,  
By lawless brutes, such as "land sharks,"  
Or nameless scrubs who need no marks  
To show unto the world that they  
Have never known the use of hay!

The implements of husbandry  
Should by the skillful farmer be  
With care examined well, in view  
Of making broken things anew—  
For well he knows that those dear schools,  
The only place to learn for fools,  
Teach that unhandled plows will bring  
A crop of weeds if any thing.

The jingling bells, the sleigh rides fleet,  
The merry dance by nimble feet,  
Must now give way to buzzing wheels—  
The milk maid's song, or humming reels—  
For farmers girls are always taught  
That seasons come with labor fraught,  
When they must lay their pleasures o'er  
And help provide the winter store.

Thus as the farmers year comes on  
Make it surpass the one just gone,  
In raising produce of all sorts  
To be displayed at various marts:  
T'is easy done; some may ask how,  
The "Farmer" take, one year from now,  
And by that time you will agree  
Your crops increase, from debts you're free.

A. B. C.

Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Feb. 1844.

### The Good Man.

What can produce happier reflections than a well-spent life? If we have passed the morning and the noon of our days and arrived far into the evening of existence, how blissful is the contemplation of a virtuous and active life! No vicious propensities have been gratified; no unhallowed deeds have been perpetrated; but all behind it as beautiful to contemplate as a glowing landscape in the distance. How beautifully has Blair expressed the last days of the good man:

Sure the last end  
Of the good man is peace. How calm his exit!  
Night dews fall not more gently to the ground,  
Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft.  
Behold him in the eventide of life!  
A life well spent! whose early care it was  
His riper years should not upbraid his green;  
By unperceived degrees he wears away;  
And like the sun seems larger at his setting.

If you wish that such an end may be yours, live an upright and virtuous life, and you may depend upon joy and triumph at last. The good man dies in peace. His thoughts are not filled with dread, when he contemplates his end, but his heart is full of peace. He looks beyond the bounds of existence, and feels there is in reservation for him joys which the heart of man cannot conceive.

THE most valuable part of every man's education is that which he receives from himself, especially when the active energy of his character makes ample amends for the want of a more finished course of study.

A PRINTED thought never dies. Nothing is so indestructible. The proudest work of art crumbles to dust, but the eloquent tho't lives, and will live down to the end of time.

### How to make an Unproductive Tree Bear.

A lady of our acquaintance, took us into her garden a few days ago, where we were shown an apple tree, which she informed us had been planted for ten or more years, but had never until last year borne any fruit. In looking over an old volume, she accidentally met with what purported to be a remedy for this unproductiveness, which was simply to cut from each limb, close to where it diverges from the trunk, a piece of bark about four inches round the limb, one inch in width, and immediately replace it by tying it on with a rag until it adhered again. Early last spring, she tried this experiment upon the tree we speak of, leaving, however, two or three limbs untouched. The result was that in the autumn it was filled with apples; but it is worthy of remark that those limbs only which had been cut, bore fruit. The operation is very simple, and as it has proved successful in this instance, we have no hesitation in recommending its trial in similar cases.—*Reading Gazette.*

GRAIN.—It appears from careful examination, that the average of grain grown in the United States is 32 bushels to the inhabitant, first deducting a tenth for seed. The average of the Northern States, (Virginia and the District of Columbia included) is 22 bushels; that of the Southern and Western States and Territories 42 bushels; and that of the cotton growing states alone, 44 bushels to each person. Sir Robert Peel states that the consumption of wheat in Great Britain is 492,000,000 bushels a year, which gives an average of near 8 bushels to the inhabitant.

### MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

JACKSON, March 15, 1844.

WHEAT is firm at 62½ cents; Corn, Rye and Barley, 37½; Oats, 25; Potatoes, 25.  
FLOUR, \$4.50; Pork, \$1.00 to \$3.50; Beef, \$2.50 to 3.00; Maple Sugar, 10 to 12 cents; Butter, 12½; Eggs, 8 to 10; Lard, 7.

ANN ARBOR, March 13.

WHEAT, 70 cts; Oats, 22 to 25; Corn, 34 to 37½; Potatoes, 23; Timothy, \$1.00 to \$1.12½; Flour, retail \$3.75; Butter 10 to 12½ cts; Eggs 8 to 9; Hides Green 3; Dry 6 lb; Clover Seed, retail \$7; Beef, best \$4.4.

PONTIAC, March 6.

Wheat, 75 cts; Flour, \$3.50; Flax Seed, 75; Butter 10; Oats, 22; Eggs, 10; Corn, 31; Potatoes, 18d; Grass Seed, \$1.12½; Lard, 5d; Tallow, 8d; Pork, \$3.50.

DETROIT, March 11.

WHEAT, per bushel, 70 to 75 cents; Rye, Corn and Barley, 37½ cts; Oats, 26; Beans, \$1.00; Potatoes, 25 cts; Grass Seed, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pork per hundred, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Beef, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Butter, per lb, 10 to 12½ cts; Eggs, 12½; Cheese, 6; Lard, 7; Tallow, 7; Beeswax, 20; Hides, green, 3½; dry, 7. Hay, per ton, 4, a \$5.00; Potash, 70, to \$7.50. Flour, 3.70 to \$3.75; Buckwheat meal, per hundred, \$1.25; Corn meal 75 cts. Apples, green, per barrel, \$1.50—dried, per bushel, \$1.00.

NEW YORK, March 1.

FLOUR Sales of Genesee at \$4.94; Ohio and Michigan, \$4.93 a \$4.87½; Georgetown and Alexandria, \$5; Brandywine and Richmond Country, \$5.25; Richmond City, \$6.

ASHES, Pots are held at \$1.76, and occasional sales at \$4.62½; Pearls are dull at \$5.06½.

### AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At the last annual meeting of the Washtenaw County agricultural society it was—

Resolved, "That a Fair be held at Ann Arbor on Wednesday the 3d day of April next for the purpose of purchasing and selling working Oxen and for hiring men."

It is desired that there be a general attendance of the members of the society and all others having cattle to sell or wishing to purchase. Persons having horses or milch cows to sell would do well to drive them in on that day.  
Wm. S. MAYNARD Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, March 12, 1844.

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

The only Agricultural Paper published in, or adapted to, the Peninsular State.

### NEW VOLUME AND NEW SERIES! ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE Proprietor of the MICHIGAN FARMER, announces to the friends and patrons of that journal, that at the commencement of the second volume, on the 15th of February ensuing, it will be considerably enlarged and otherwise materially improved. It is believed that the improvements contemplated,—in size, style and contents,—will greatly increase the value and usefulness of the paper, and render it well worthy the hearty support of the farming community—not only of Michigan, but adjacent sections of the West.

The paper will, as heretofore, be chiefly devoted to promoting the interests of WESTERN AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE: but portions of its pages will be appropriated to the MECHANIC ARTS DOMESTIC ECONOMY, and such other subjects as are interesting to Farmers and Mechanics.

THE CONTENTS generally will be as follows:—Original Papers from contributors and correspondents; Editorial Articles; Selections from leading agricultural journals, presenting matter of the most importance to Michigan farmers; and Departments devoted to the Mechanic Arts, and Domestic Economy. Each number will contain a correct Bank Note List, Review of the Markets, &c. The paper will be frequently embellished with splendid WOOD ENGRAVINGS of agricultural and mechanical implements, &c.

The Michigan Farmer is now permanently established. Its character is that of an eminently useful and practical journal—owing chiefly to the contributions of its numerous able contributors and correspondents, most of whom are PRACTICAL FARMERS.—And, in addition to the present large number of correspondents, many other practical and scientific gentlemen, of ability and experience, have been engaged as contributors to the the forthcoming volume. The Farmer will contain, during the year, original articles from OVER ONE HUNDRED correspondents, residing principally in Michigan,—which will render its pages far more interesting and valuable to Michigan Farmers, than those of several eastern agricultural papers.

The Farmer will be published semi-monthly, (the 1st and 15th of each month,) on fine paper and good type, each number containing 8 large quarto pages, with a title page and index at the close of the volume, complete for binding. TERMS, \$1.00 per annum, in advance: to Agents and Clubs, Six copies for \$5; Ten copies for \$7; Fourteen copies for \$10; Twenty copies for \$15, and Thirty copies for \$20.

The friends and subscribers of the Farmer are requested to aid in extending its usefulness, by introducing it to the notice of their neighbors. And all Postmasters and others who have heretofore kindly assisted in furthering this enterprise, will greatly oblige us by continuing to receive and forward subscriptions to the Farmer. Address, free or post paid,

D. D. T. MOORE,  
Jackson, Mich.

January, 1843.

Editors who copy the above Prospectus and call attention to the same, shall receive the entire volume of the Farmer, without an exchange, by sending us their papers containing the notice.

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